

raised at all. The fact that it was raised indicates the existence of an anti-American sentiment which speaks poorly for those who hold it. But, being raised, it was well that it should be thoroughly discussed and rightly and conclusively settled. We believe the American people are in favor of the Republican policy of protection, and that they will declare to-day by a majority that will determine the policy of the government on this question for many years to come.

A lady of Columbus who heard Sam Small's address on Prohibition day, at the Columbus, O., centennial, says he used the following language:

"If there were only two gates, and one led to hell and the other to the Republican party, well, I won't say which one I would go in at."

VOTE the straight Republican ticket. The supremacy of law and order and decent administration of public affairs in Indiana depends largely upon the election of Republicans to the minor offices. Don't scratch.

THINK of the outrages committed by the Sullivan-Harrison gang upon the helpless inmates of the Insane Asylum and vote to turn the rascals out. An unscratched legislative ticket will do it.

We should regret to see any Democrat for whom we have the slightest personal regard attempt to interfere with legal Republican voters to-day. We do not think it would be healthy.

ABOUT this time to-morrow, Democrats who have risked and lost their money on Tom Tazart's assurances will feel like kicking themselves and him too.

#### CHANDLER OR BYNUM.

If the question of re-electing Mr. Bynum to Congress could be presented to the people of this district as a business question, and entirely free from partisan politics, he would be overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. Bynum does not represent the business interests of the district. This city especially is deeply interested in the development of manufactures, in building up those we have, and getting more. Our manufacturing interests are already large, but they ought to become much larger. Mr. Bynum is bitterly opposed to the policy of protection under which our present manufactures have grown up, and under which alone they can be expected to prosper. He favors free trade, and free trade would knock the manufacturing industries of this city higher than a kite.

Mr. Bynum's advocacy of free trade has led him to make some very injurious attacks on American industries in general, and those of this city in particular. In his Atlanta speech he grossly slandered the city's manufactures and its workmen, saying our factories were closed four months in the year, and our workmen out of money and out of credit as long. He drew a picture of an Indianapolis factory hand's wife supporting the family at the wash-tub because her husband could not get work, owing to protection. This speech alone ought to cost him his seat in Congress.

Thomas E. Chandler represents all that Bynum opposes. Under protection he has risen from a journeyman to be an employer, and now pays good wages to other men. He favors the policy which has made Indianapolis a manufacturing city, and which will keep it so. If the question could be presented as a business question, or free from partisan politics, Chandler would beat Bynum two to one. He ought to anyhow.

REPUBLICANS be sure there are plenty of private carriages at the various precincts to-day. Should it be rainy there will be a demand for all the transportation that will be furnished.

THE Chesapeake mail-works, Harrisonburg, Pa., employs 500 men, every one of whom will vote for Harrison and Morton. On the nails made the names of Harrison and Morton are stamped.

THE creative talent of the Democracy has been underestimated. Their invention of lies and frauds in this campaign has never been equalled.

VOTE for Chandler and rebuke Bynum, the man who went into another State and slandered Indianapolis and Indianapolis workmen.

#### ROBBING AMERICAN WORKINGMEN.

A single fact is worth a thousand arguments. The capture of the Denver Cable Car Company's contract by British iron foundries is a case in point. All the logic in the world would not equal it. Here is a case where a contract amounting to \$163,000 for cast-iron yokes, to be delivered in Denver, goes to a British manufacturer because he was able to underbid the lowest American bidder—\$5 per yoke—in spite of the duty of 40 per cent. on the foreign castings. The contract was for 5,000 tons of yokes. The lowest American bid was \$38.90. A Kansas City broker got a British bid at \$33, and then took the bid in his own name at \$33. Thus the broker makes \$5 per ton and the foreign manufacturer does the work and pockets the money. Why could he underbid the lowest American bidder—\$5.90 per ton? Because English wages to molders and foundrymen are only one-half American wages. The \$163,000 paid to foreign manufacturers on this contract is that much money taken out of the country. The wages paid for this job, amounting to over \$100,000, is taken from American workmen and given to British. The duty on this class of goods should be increased so as to keep all such contracts at home. The Democratic party proposes to repeal even the present duty.

CHARLES A. MUNSON, Democratic candidate for Auditor of State, has issued a printed circular sent to the people of Allen county alone, in which it says: "The Auditor is a member of the State Board of Equalization, that affixes the levy in each county upon real estate and personal property for State tax purposes. There never has been an Auditor of State from northern Indiana, consequently you have not been represented." The circular is dishonestly demagogic. It implies that if elected Mr. Munson would favor that locality to the detriment of the other portions of the State. But as a matter of fact, the State Board of Equalization, for the purposes indicated, only meets once in six years. It met in 1886, and will not meet again until 1892, so that, if elected, Mr. Munson would not be a member of the board in that year. But in 1886 Allen county had a representative, in the person of Lieutenant-governor Robertson, who was not there by any favor of Mr. Munson's party. The circular should read for Mr. Munson the contempt of honest men.

## CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN

### Republican Enthusiasm Calls the People to Meetings and on the Streets.

Songs and Bright Speeches at the Noonday Gathering, While Crowds Collect at Principal Points in the Afternoon and Night.

### Argument and Cheers the Occupation of People in Anticipation of Victory.

The Great Ball a Feature of a Day of Good Feeling—Other Incidents and Doings That Preceded the Casting of Ballots.

Returns from the election will be displayed to-night from the second floor of the Journal office building by a stereopticon. They will be received at that place by General Harrison and the Republican State central committee, the use of the rooms having been generously made by the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association. The Journal business and editorial rooms will be closed to all visitors this evening. This is done through no discourtesy, but to avoid interruption in the work.

#### The Republican Noon-Day Meeting.

The closing meeting of the series of Republican love-feasts held each day at noon took place yesterday in Tomlinson Hall, and was the most glorious of the series. The audience was large, many ladies gracing the occasion with their presence, and being quite as enthusiastic in their demonstrations of applause and approval of music and orators as the voters who were present. The larger part of the audience came into the hall led by Company E of the Harrison and Morton Escort Guards, of Terre Haute, headed by the military band. Both of these splendid organizations were received with the wildest applause as the familiar strains of "Marching through Georgia" rang through the hall. Merrill Moore presided. After the Blaine and Logan Glee Club sang "Marching through Georgia," the audience joined in the chorus, the military band gave a dashing melody of patriotic airs, which was wildly cheered.

Gen. J. E. Carahan welcomed the visitors in a ringing speech in which he called to mind the days of 1861 to 1865, and the gallant souls that had gone from Terre Haute into the army of the Union, among them Gen. Nathan Kimball and John J. P. Blinn, the latter falling on the field of Gettysburg. He said the institutions of the country were, attacked to-day, and the patriotic people were, as in 1861, rising to defend them with that glorious song of Indiana to lead them. The Blaine and Logan Glee Club sang "The Gum Arabic," because they have stuck together through three presidential campaigns—sang "A Thousand Years My Own Country," and were followed by John J. Blake, who sang "Old Shady," receiving round after round of applause.

Lucius B. Swift was introduced, as one who four years ago, from conscientious motives, had voted for Cleveland, but now supported Gen. Harrison. "There is only time for a last word," said Mr. Swift, as he briefly but effectively told the devilish treatment given to the innocent laborer in the last year of Cleveland's reign. He said the laborer was being fed upon maggots, butter, rotten meats and decayed fruits, kicked, struck with the flat and cursed with the foul mouths of attendants chosen not for fitness, but for political purposes. "People are treated like this," said the speaker, "nowhere except in the prisons of Russia, and there is no hope of a change unless the Republicans are elected. No Democrat has said a word favoring a change while it is written in the Republican platform that the benevolent institutions shall be taken out of politics." He also cited the fact that, in this city five weeks ago, an act against the civil service law had been committed. In the office of Charles Zollinger, United States pension agent, the clerk had been assessed \$600 for election purposes and had been forced to pay it. He showed the character of the man who had been discharged from the postoffice, among the war veterans, Capt. Wallace Foster, Capt. Andrew J. Wells and James Eads—the last soldier with a wound to make record for political strikers. Among the men who took a place in the removal of these gallant soldiers was one indicted and fined for giving liquor to a girl thirteen years of age, and the Criminal Court outraged humanity by not punishing him for a grave crime. "This man is yet in the postoffice," said the speaker, "waiting the day when Congress shall order him out, but, by the blessing of heaven and the order of General Harrison, he shall not handle mail much longer in that office."

Ben Smith, a colored man, sang a war-like preceding the song with a short talk. "I never enjoyed the days of slavery myself," said Mr. Smith facetiously, "but my father enjoyed those days. I am a rather black man, and for which I am thankful to my mother, who didn't keep any back door open in 1858 while the Democratic party was in session."

John L. Griffiths, who next spoke, said he had visited sixty-seven counties in the State, and never had he seen the Republicans so united in their resolve to achieve victory. "By our votes," he said, "we propose that Benjamin Harrison shall go to the White House and Alvin P. Hovey to the State-house."

The Harrison Home Glee Club then sang the following rollicking song:

Tomorrow is election day,  
Du, da, du, da,  
Republicans will have their say,  
Du, da, du, da,  
The presidential maps will run,  
Du, da, du, da,  
You bet we'll have some fun,  
Du, da, du, da.

Chorus—  
We're going to work to-night,  
We're going to work all day;  
If you've any money to bet on the race,  
Don't bet on the free-trade lay.

Ben Harrison is a thoroughbred,  
There are no flies upon his head,  
No clogs or heavy weights he wears,  
Protection is the flag he bears.

He's a thoroughbred for a running mate,  
The fleetest in the Empire State,  
His matches run cannot be beat,  
And they are sure to win the heat.

The free-trade scrub is inclined to kick,  
His feet are large and his neck is thick;  
He's fed on rye and British ale,  
The cuckoo-birds are thick on his tail.

The word is go! Around they speed,  
The thoroughbreds are away ahead,  
Behind them, blundering over the track,  
Come free-trade scrubs and British Jack.

had convinced the average citizen that the day before was a far more fitting time to elect Harrison than later. It seemed to be conceded by all that the time for public demonstration to cease had come, and quiet talk was more extensively used. Candidates for the minor offices were seldom met on the streets. Late in the afternoon General Harrison left his home for his office, waiting the entire distance. On all his appearances the minor offices were round of enthusiastic cheering, and in such places as the New Denison Hotel and the postoffice, where crowds had collected, the cheers were deafening. General Harrison passed along, and such remarks as "Well put you in," "You're all right," etc., were frequently heard. The presence of the General suggested the idea to some of rolling the campaign ball, which reached this city Saturday. Starting from the headquarters of the first day, the ball was taken through all the principal streets and time again, pulled by a line of men reaching four blocks from front to rear, preceded by the Brotherhood Band. It was one of the most unique and enthusiastic demonstrations of the campaign.

There is quite a history about the ball, which has figured so prominently so far in the canvass. It is owned by and is the work of D. E. Brockett, of Cumberland, and was constructed in such a ball originated in the minds of several of the citizens of Cumberland, and was constructed by the fact that it was built the famous Harrison ball of 1840. This latter was constructed entirely of wood by Robert Shriver, and from his own yard was early in demand by the parties with these families and friends, visited the scene of the building, and to satisfy their whims, each in his turn stepped inside the sphere, desiring to have it rolled over his head. The ball was made of a single piece of wood, and should be made famous by the election of the Republican candidates. The mechanism of the ball is simple in the extreme. Standing on the ground is a vertical pole, with a horizontal arm, fourteen in diameter. For the axle is used a piece of three-inch gas-pipe, and on this is built a wooden wheel with six spokes. Bracing these spokes are four iron rods, each of which is thirty-eight steel ribs, over which is stretched the canvas that forms the exterior. Around the canvas and serving as a rim to the wheel on the ground is a circular ring of wood, six inches square, banded by wrought iron, upon which the whole structure rests, and being the only portion that comes in contact with the ground in rolling. The ball is as much as an inch in diameter, alternating red and white, while at each end of the horizontal diameter are thirty-eight stars on a blue field. Covering the canvas are numerous small holes, which are arranged in a circle and arranged as to be easily read from a distance. The ball weighing 1,000 pounds, and costing \$600, was dedicated at a grand rally from that time on it has been moving over the country, stopping at all the principal cities. On all these occasions it has been under the management of Mr. Brockett, who has traveled over 5,000 miles since the opening of the campaign. Beginning at Cumberland he made a complete tour of the State, visiting all the principal cities, including Rockville, Baltimore, and other points. Every imaginable difficulty was experienced in its transportation, which was done by hand. The ball was rolled over the mountains, and streams were often encountered, and on several occasions, where bridges were too small to admit its entrance, the old plan of floating it down the river was resorted to. Leaving the State of Maryland, New York was next traversed, its first appearance there being at the Blaine reception. On that occasion it was used by the Harrison and Morton Republican Club, consisting of 3,500 members, all from the city of New York, which spectacle was everywhere cheered as the campaign ball. It was rolled over New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio where all traveled over and reached the city of Cleveland, where it was rolled. "Here it will remain," said Mr. Brockett yesterday, "until after the election, and then I propose to start it rolling to Washington where it will be used in the same manner. I say it without any conditions, for from the enthusiasm I have seen along the way, I am certain that it will be needed. My only object in rolling it here is to let the citizens know that all the returns are in I can start it to Washington right here from General Harrison's own home."

Night Before the Battle.  
There has probably been no time since the campaign opened when the subject of politics has been so universally discussed as yesterday and last night. Among the traveling men who changed to be spending the day in the city, and among such citizens as congregated down town, no other theme was introduced in conversation, which pretty generally took the shape of guesses at the probable results, ranging from any discussion of campaign arguments, and around the hotel corridors little knots of men were collected, each with an opinion to express, but none so confident as to back their statements by money. Betting has gradually fallen very low; due to a lack of confidence in the candidates, and the fact that they invariably assert their firm belief that Cleveland is to be the next President of the United States, the large number of unaccepted bets would be a serious commercial loss. The fact that such expressions emanate more from party fealty than actual belief. While not of any great value as a logical inference, it is interesting to some extent the way in which the wind blows. Later on it is believed that when the true north wind of Republican conviction reaches the present incumbent of the White House, he will be blown away. The folly of his preference for the milder Southern breezes. It was not uninteresting or unprofitable to listen to some of the conversations among the crowd, and at the hotel last night, for from no more reliable source can a general idea of the country's political complexion be gained.

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The fleetest in the Empire State,  
His matches run cannot be beat,  
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The free-trade scrub is inclined to kick,  
His feet are large and his neck is thick;  
He's fed on rye and British ale,  
The cuckoo-birds are thick on his tail.

The word is go! Around they speed,  
The thoroughbreds are away ahead,  
Behind them, blundering over the track,  
Come free-trade scrubs and British Jack.

Rev. Mr. Price, colored, pastor of Simpson Chapel, infamously attacked in yesterday's Sentinel for a sermon preached the day before, the next speaker, "The Sentinel," said Mr. Price, "has charged me with making an incendiary appeal. The remarks made were concerning my father, William Price, who was sold from Richmond, Va., to New Orleans, and in attempting to escape was hunted by bloodhounds—hunted to his grave. I said this was done by Democrats." Mr. Price, continuing, made a stirring appeal to colored men to stand by the Republican ticket.

Harry D. Pierce, a life-long Democrat, nephew of the late Vice-President Hendricks, was the next speaker, and made a forceful, five-minute speech, commenting upon Cleveland's free-trade message and the indignation that followed it, causing Democratic speakers to attempt to modify it in interpreting it to their audiences. He said it was another attempt of the solid South to rule or ruin, and the loyal people of the land should stand firm against it. The meeting closed with singing "Good-bye, Good-bye," in which everybody took part.

Scenes on the Street.

Aside from the usual run of business, yesterday, politics reigned almost exclusively on the streets of the city. On corners and on sidewalks groups of men stood, some arguing, some expressing opinions, and again, others volunteering an occasional bet. It was a day of comparative quiet, so far as any disturbance was concerned growing out of political discussion, although in one or two cases, blows were resorted to as a convincing argument. Business of a transient character was pretty generally reduced to an unimportant phase as possible, and the hours were devoted to canvassing or discussion. Visitors were few, for the importance of being at home on this election day

land there would have been serious trouble when the institution was given over to the control of boys and men. The boys all carried revolvers and shot the ceiling full of holes. It is shameful the way the students at the institute have been treated. I watched over the sleeping quarters during 1881, and I helped take care of three or four boys who died from lung fever. They were badly treated by the officers, and they were fairly cooked by the medical officers. I have always believed they would have recovered if they had been properly cared for. The circular sent out by the Democrats goes to show there are in the institution some good teachers. That may be true, for if all the old teachers had been discharged the institution might as well have been closed. The teachers who are left are not paid enough for their services. I know that money should go to teachers who pay particular merchants by the better. The Democrats hold the political influence of these men. What all mutes want is a board of management, selected by the Governor, and they would like to see the superintendent have the right to employ whom he pleases. In conclusion, let me urge all deaf mutes and their friends in Indiana to vote for a reorganization. This can only be done by voting the straight Republican ticket."

#### Close of the County Campaign.

The county campaign closed satisfactorily to the Republicans in every way, and the party workers feel confident that General Harrison will carry the county by a good majority, and that every candidate on the Republican county ticket will be elected. It has been a long and hard-fought battle, and the chairman of the county committee, Mr. J. E. Carahan, deserves credit for the manner in which they have conducted the campaign. From the beginning the drift of the sentiment has all been in favor of the higher authority of General Cleveland, but still a great deal of hard work devolved upon the central committee. So far as Mr. Harding and his assistants are concerned it has been a campaign of intelligence. Everything has been done openly and the citizens of Indianapolis have been asked to support General Harrison because of his statesmanlike and high character, and his ability to represent the principle of protection for home industries. His election, they have also kept prominently before the people, would be a credit to the county and to the State. The central committee of the county committee, Chairman Harding and Secretary Sullivan, agree in saying that from the beginning of the campaign they have had the hearty cooperation of hundreds of Republicans, and that they have taken an active part in politics. Instead of having to hunt men to do work, applications for something to do have come from scores of Republicans. The central committee of the county committee is not a party when scratching should be done, and every candidate on the county ticket is certain of a good majority.

#### Ninth Ward Polls.

There is a misunderstanding about the voting places in the Ninth ward, and but few residents of the ward could learn yesterday where the polls were to be located. According to the commissioners' record the places are at No. 34 North New Jersey street for the first precinct, and northwest corner Market and Second streets for the second precinct. The polls were at No. 34 North New Jersey street for the first precinct, and northwest corner Market and Second streets for the second precinct. The polls were at No. 34 North New Jersey street for the first precinct, and northwest corner Market and Second streets for the second precinct.

#### Impromptu Speeches.

A large crowd gathered in front of the New Denison to hear some speeches on the tariff issue, last evening, the debate being opened by Mr. H. H. Steele, a commercial traveler, of Washington, D. C., with a brief and clear professional argument, which was loudly applauded. He was followed by Mr. J. E. Carahan, of Terre Haute, who spoke for free trade. He was followed by Mr. J. D. Haines, of Columbus, O., whose remarks in favor of protection, based on the fact that the tariff is a source of revenue to the Government, were repeatedly cheered, the close of his speech being rendered almost inaudible through the crowd. He was followed by the crowd on its way to the hotel, and many shook hands with him.

#### Observations of a Wealthy German.

Mr. Isenmeyer, a wealthy German of St. Louis and father-in-law of Dr. Wehrman, of this city, has just arrived from Europe, where he has been for the past four months. He says it is surprising the interest Germany is evincing in this American election. He took occasion to visit while there a large number of manufacturing establishments which are building up the hopes of Cleveland, and he was surprised that Mr. Isenmeyer, being a German, was not going to vote for Cleveland, from the fact that he had been so long in America, and he was surprised that Mr. Isenmeyer, being a German, was not going to vote for Cleveland, from the fact that he had been so long in America, and he was surprised that Mr. Isenmeyer, being a German, was not going to vote for Cleveland, from the fact that he had been so long in America.

#### Where the German Vote Is Going.

Louis Hausa, of this city, in his earnestness for the Republican cause, wrote recently to his cousin, Joseph Levy, in New York city, relative to his political preferences. He was somewhat in doubt as to Mr. Levy's position, but yesterday that doubt was removed by his receiving a letter from him with the following words: "In answering your letter, I have to tell you that I am for Harrison and Morton. There are over twenty friends of mine who voted for Cleveland. All of them vote this year for Harrison and Morton for protection. I am convinced that the Republican party will carry New York State by a big majority."

#### The Inefficient Postal Service.

"A lawyer, coming down to his office yesterday morning, picked up in the middle of Meridian street a large piece of mail matter addressed to the wife of a well-known resident on that street. The finder waited some minutes, looking back and forth for a mail-carrier, but none appeared. He was none other than the lawyer, who was scattering valuable mail in the streets. The finder of this package, not very long ago, addressed a letter to a neighbor living three blocks away. It was delivered by the mail-carrier, and the delay nearly causing a difficulty between friends, one of whom was expecting the delayed letter."

#### The Vote of the Veterans.

"The large attendance and spirit at our regiment meeting to-night, at Col. Spahr at the Republican love-feast, in front of the New Denison last evening, 'shows that the enthusiasm among the Grand Army men is growing every moment up to the last, and that is a good representation of the whole State. Our men are everywhere well organized, determined to vote for the Republican ticket, and they are everywhere well organized, determined to vote for the Republican ticket, and they are everywhere well organized, determined to vote for the Republican ticket."

#### They Are for Harrison.

Charles Sehnor, long a well-known business man of large connection and acquaintance, asks to have his name enrolled, among the Germans voting against the bill for the repeal of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Sehnor says, did time suffice, he could name scores of his fellow-countrymen who intend to vote for Harrison to-day, and whose names were not on the published lists.

#### Politics and Politicians.

The Harrison Zouaves, of this city, one of the best drilled campaign clubs in the State, gave the Journal an exhibition of their proficiency last evening. Their pretty uniforms and perfect evolutions attracted much attention from everybody.

The Nordyke & Mormon Company will very generously furnish transportation to-day to all the employees, Republicans and Democrats, in its shop, from there to their respective voting places and return at all hours of the day, in order that they may not lose their time.

The band which accompanied the Terre Haute veterans, yesterday, called at the Journal office in the afternoon and gave some very fine music. The escort guards also drilled in front of the Journal office, and the band also demonstrated their familiarity with military tactics.

The returns as they come in to-night will be displayed at several places about the city. They will be at the Journal office, at the Western Union and Postal telegraph offices, also in front of the Model and Wren stores. The Columbus Club has received returns in a private circular, to which none but members will be admitted. They can procure tickets at No. 1 East Washington street.

A colored man, who works for Mr. D. W. Coffin, reached yesterday a hollow-headed beginning with "Beware," and ending with "Lookout! The prison doors are open," and signed "The Committee of One Hundred." The man was a Republican, and it is only another Democratic scheme to intimidate Republicans, and parties receiving them should pay no attention to them.

## COY'S PRESENCE SUSPECTED

### The Reports as to His Arrival to Take Charge of His Followers.

Men State Positively that They Saw the Little Boss, but an Active Search for Him Fails to Uncover His Hiding Place.

A rumor in which many are inclined to believe there is more truth than fiction spread like wildfire over the city, last night, to the effect that the convicts, Coy and Bernhamer, had been pardoned by President Cleveland, and had arrived in the city over an afternoon train on the L. E. & W. Just how much fact may be ascertained to the report is hard to tell, as all investigations last night, so far as it could be substantiated, seemed to point to the conclusion that, in case the pardon had been issued and the convicts actually in town, they would be sufficiently expert in the tricks of Satan to avoid any exposure or observation. Were the matter left to public opinion on the question of their honor or their readiness to accept any such streak of political luck it is thought that not only Republicans, but a large percentage of well-thinking Democrats would locate at once the leaders of Indianapolis election frauds within the precincts of their own home. The possibility of the fact that Coy had been liberated through the kindness of his Democratic ardent and by the higher authority of Grover Cleveland, is based upon a bit of history that dates back several months, as well as upon the observations of citizens at the Union Station last night.

It seems, as derived from Democratic sources, that some time ago Mrs. Coy, in conversation with a circle of friends, remarked that all would go well with her husband in time for him to get home by election day. When pressed further by inquiry as to her meaning, and it is with no disrespect to the woman that her name is brought into this connection, she replied, in a confidential way, that the Coy followers in the city had evinced some hostility to the Democratic management after the election, and disposition of their leader by the Committee of One Hundred, and had even hinted that when the November election came their services would not be rendered in as efficient a manner as they might be. As soon as this indication of mutiny reached the ears of the Democratic ring-leaders, they assured the "gang" that if they would consent to throw their whole efforts toward the success of the party ticket they either in their turn would promise that either on the day before or on the day of the election their fondly cherished Simeon would be restored to them, giving as a basis of such promise the assurance that it was based upon the personal promise of Grover Cleveland. The matter was dropped at that time, and the "gang" did their duty. Some correspondence has passed between Coy and party leaders, but the official statement of the party is not ascertained, but it is believed that they contained assurances of his presence here to-day. The first suspicion that was aroused here last night was due to telegrams from New York stating that the information had been received that the pardons had been issued, and further asking whether or not it could be substantiated. When the news was first started, it was in the city, and while their efforts availed but little, so far as actual truth goes, they brought to light some facts that seem a trifle suspicious, to say the least.

A number of men, claiming to have been at the depot as Coy stopped off the train, positively asserted that there was no possible doubt in their minds as to the genuineness of the pardons. A. T. Hughes, living at No. 250 Fayette street, has known Coy for years, and as he walked into the New Denison Hotel last night he positively saw him, and he was convinced that the information had been received that the pardons had been issued, and further asking whether or not it could be substantiated. When the news was first started, it was in the city, and while their efforts availed but little, so far as actual truth goes, they brought to light some facts that seem a trifle suspicious, to say the least.

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"A lawyer, coming down to his office yesterday morning, picked up in the middle of Meridian street a large piece of mail matter addressed to the wife of a well-known resident on that street. The finder waited some minutes, looking back and forth for a mail-carrier, but none appeared. He was none other than the lawyer, who was scattering valuable mail in the streets. The finder of this package, not very long ago, addressed a letter to a neighbor living three blocks away. It was delivered by the mail-carrier, and the delay nearly causing a difficulty between friends, one of whom was expecting the delayed letter."

#### The Vote of the Veterans.

"The large attendance and spirit at our regiment meeting to-night, at Col. Spahr at the Republican love-feast, in front of the New Denison last evening, 'shows that the enthusiasm among the Grand Army men is growing every moment up to the last, and that is a good representation of the whole State. Our men are everywhere well organized, determined to vote for the Republican ticket, and they are everywhere well organized, determined to vote for the Republican ticket, and they are everywhere well organized, determined to vote for the Republican ticket."

#### They Are for Harrison.

Charles Sehnor, long a well-known business man of large connection and acquaintance, asks to have his name enrolled, among the Germans voting against the bill for the repeal of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Sehnor says, did time suffice, he could name scores of his fellow-countrymen who intend to vote for Harrison to-day, and whose names were not on the published lists.

#### Politics and Politicians.

The Harrison Zouaves, of this city, one of the best drilled campaign clubs in the State, gave the Journal an exhibition of their proficiency last evening. Their pretty uniforms and perfect evolutions attracted much attention from everybody.

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The Nordyke & Mormon Company will very generously furnish transportation to-day to all the employees, Republicans and Democrats, in its shop, from there to their respective voting places and return at all hours of the day, in order that they may not lose their time.

The band which accompanied the Terre Haute veterans, yesterday, called at the Journal office in the afternoon and gave some very fine music. The escort guards also drilled in front of the Journal office, and the band also demonstrated their familiarity with military tactics.

The returns as they come in to-night will be displayed at several places about the city. They will be at the Journal office, at the Western Union and Postal telegraph offices, also in front of the Model and Wren stores. The Columbus Club has received returns in a private circular, to which none but members will be admitted. They can procure tickets at No. 1 East Washington street.

A colored man, who works for Mr. D. W. Coffin, reached yesterday a hollow-headed beginning with "Beware," and ending with "Lookout! The prison doors are open," and signed "The Committee of One Hundred." The man was a Republican, and it is only another Democratic scheme to intimidate Republicans, and parties receiving them should pay no attention to them.

to the polls and vote a straight Democratic ticket every time. I know Republican who voted for John E. Sullivan and Thomas Tazart who are now ready to kick themselves for so doing. Beware of their sweet promises, made only to be broken, and to the polls to-morrow and vote a straight Republican ticket, without scratching, and don't allow any one to put Democratic posters on your tickets.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOV. 5. OLD SOLDIER.

## GENERAL HARRISON'S CALLERS.

Ladies and a Military Company Bring to Him Two Valuable Presents.

The last